

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN  
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BOSTON, MASS.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUBL. CO.  
Publishers and Proprietors.  
ISSUED WEEKLY AT  
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BOSTON, MASS.

Two Acres Enough.  
Two bachelor girls of New York and their mother have started an experiment this summer to see if they can actually live from the proceeds of two acres of land. The land is situated on one of the Berkshire hillsides, near the village of Terryville, not far from Waterbury, Ct. Last summer was the first they spent there, and they sold \$50 worth of garden truck, besides supplying their own table.

This spring they started early. They have plowed and planted the whole two acres, half of it to potatoes. They expect to raise five hundred bushels of potatoes, to sell them for \$1 a bushel, and to clear \$500 or \$600 from that acre. They are now selling hotbed radishes and lettuce, and have sold one thousand tomato plants raised under glass, and sold seeds planted in April.

The other acre will include a big vegetable garden, a strawberry bed and a sorop of pasture for the horses. Eventually they will have a greenhouse. They keep hens enough to supply their own table. They hired a man to do the plowing and hoe the potatoes. The rest they expect to do themselves.

"I believe," said one of them to the representative of a New York newspaper, "that a great source of modest prosperity is being wasted by the absence of market gardening in the neighborhood of the smaller places. Terryville has about 1200 inhabitants. There is one factory there."

"Before that came it was a farming village. The farms are all there yet, but the farmers are all working in the factory. There are no vegetable gardens in that village, and no market gardens around it."

"They raise nothing on their farms but hay. They will take a vacation in the summer and go and do their haying, or they will hire a man to do it for them; but as they do nothing for the land the hay crop gets poorer every year."

"At Terryville and Waterbury all the garden truck comes in from New York, and is, of course, expensive and not fresh. With great stretches of unoccupied land all around, the people eat canned vegetables. There is some market gardening around Hartford, but there, too, supplies are drawn from New York. It is so all through that region and other regions like it."

"Now, I don't blame a man who has always lived on a farm and farmed in the old-fashioned, unscientific way for wanting to get into town and go to work in a mill. It is another stage in his evolution. But it leaves an opportunity for the scientific farmer, the educated farmer who farms with brains."

"That sort of person is one who has got done with cities, who has been through the mill, who has had enough, and longs to get out of the treadmill of city life. Such a person finds interest and fascination in the life which the owner of the place abandoned to go to work in a woolen mill. I believe that all the small farming of the East, which is practically only market gardening and raising of specialties, is going to pass into the hands of this class."

"I believe that every year will see more and more educated young men and women turning to scientific farming for a living. That sort of farmer will demand more than the old-fashioned one. Books, newspapers, periodicals, a bathtub, and an occasional trip to the city will be necessities to him. He will make them possible by his better methods, both of cultivating and of marketing. He will raise high grade specialties—fruit, butter, mushrooms, violets—all sorts of things, and ship them straight to customers. He won't have very much money, but he will have as much at the end of the year as he had on his salary in the city. He will be free from the strain and being tired at forty, and he will be his own boss."

Farm Hints for July.  
Securing the hay crop will be the principal work of the month. Probably in all the North-east the hay season will be later than usual on account of the backwardness of the season. But notwithstanding such drawbacks, the result of the hay harvest may be considerably better than was feared might be the case a few weeks ago. It is to be hoped there will be sufficient sunny weather this year to properly mature the crop previous to its harvest, as this is very important in the better quality of the hay so produced, and wherein the crop of last year proved to be so deficient. It should be the aim of every farmer to secure as much of the crop as possible when in the best condition. To do this it will be necessary to commence early, and to select those pieces or fields that should be cut

first, as it would be poor policy to wait until all is ready before a beginning is made, as it is sometimes the case, and then have to suffer loss in the end from over-ripeness of the crop.

THE CLOVER  
usually requires attention first, and those who will be fortunate this year who have a good area devoted to this useful crop.  
It should be cut as nearly as possible while in full bloom, or before many of the heads have commenced to turn brown. When well secured, clover makes one of the best kinds of feed for cows giving milk or young growing animals. Many advise cutting in the afternoon and next day put in cook, or if cured enough, in the mow.

It should not be exposed too much to a hot sun, as that will injure its quality and cause loss.

Putting in cook to cure is a safe way, and then with a little airing it will be ready for the barn.

HAY OF ALL KINDS  
should be cured sufficiently to prevent injury in the mow, but it should not be over-dried, as this will prove an injury. Where there is a mixture of red and alsike clover it will be much easier curing than with the red alone, and the quality of the hay will be superior.

If there are any fields infested with the white daisy, thistles or other kinds of weeds, these should receive early attention before the seeds become ripened. This is very important.

It is far better not to have fields in this condition, and one way to prevent it is to allow these weeds or plants to ripen their seed; then by proper rotation and fertilization induce better crops to grow.

Where there is any of the wild or water grasses there should be cut quite early, before they become tough and unpalatable. In this way a pretty fair quality of hay can be secured, as also with the weedy places.

AS HELP IS SCARCE  
and wages correspondingly high, farmers will have to depend as much as possible on such machines as will profitably help them in their work. These will prove to be of great assistance on farms where they can be effectively employed, and the amount of hand labor largely reduced, in some cases almost all together.

There should be good tools and machines to begin with, and these, intelligently used, the work will go satisfactorily along. In this connection it may be well to say that a well-kept, well-used, and well-oiled machine is much more quickly and easily run than a new one about it. This plan will tend to preserve the hay in better condition.

The farmer should grade his hay according to its quality and the use to which it is to be put. Have that designed for the cows giving milk by itself and of the best kind for the purpose. If there are inferior kinds, put them where they can be reached without waste.

Generally the hay for the horses will be by itself. This will mostly be timothy, and can stand a little longer than most other grasses and will bring us to the end of haying season. All things should be done in season and to the best possible advantage.

THE FENCES AND CLEANING UP.  
As soon as haying is over attention should be given to this kind of work. There are comparatively few farms so well cared for that there will not be some weeds and bushes start up wherever there is a chance for them to do so. In the hurry of haying these cannot be properly attended to, but there should be no delay when there is opportunity to destroy these undesirable growths. They should not be allowed possession of the land, nor for a sufficient time for the weeds to ripen their seeds. It is not pleasant to see the fields of a farm bordered with weeds and bushes or unsightly trees scattered about. When not needed for shade, trees and bushes in a cultivated field are out of place and should not be allowed to remain.

MAKING OAT HAY.  
It is possible that on some farms, where attention is given to producing hay from oats, that some of the crop may be fit for the harvest during the latter part of July. The process of harvesting will be similar to that of the grasses, although a little more time may be needed in the process of curing.

Oats should be cut while the grains are in the dough state and the straw is yet green. When secured at this stage of growth the hay will make a valuable addition to the feeding ration of the farm, and is found to be better than allowing it to ripen and then have so much straw to dispose of.

THE MEADOWS.  
On stony farms, unless much pains has been taken to clear the fields when seedling to grass, some small stones will be brought to the surface while haying, and these should be removed before being covered with the growing grass. Oftentimes, too, it will be found that some stones that should have been removed have been left, causing inconvenience and possibly damage to machinery. These should be gotten out of the way before they are forgotten.

With fields well seeded to clover and in good condition, the early harvested crop should be succeeded by a second good yield. A small amount of fine manure or guano fertilizer, applied soon after the first crop is removed, should help to hasten the growth of a second crop and pay well for the cost.

FIELD AND GARDEN.  
Cultivated crops should not be neglected, even in haying time. And this is the more necessary on account of the lateness of the season. Any spare time should be devoted to this work, for the corn and potatoes will need all the help of this kind that can be bestowed to enable them to do their best in growth and yield.

And after the season for using the milch-cow is passed we have much to be allowed to spring up and ripen their seeds. And in the hurry of other work the garden should not be neglected. At this time of year contributions from this most valuable part of the farm will be particularly grateful to the farmer's family, and it will pay to have as good a variety of fruits and vegetables in their season as time and circumstances will permit.

or the later berries as for strawberries. Care in picking and packing of all these fruits is a very important part of the gardener's work. A small reward offered for the best picker will help to keep them attentive, and prompt payment will make them contented if they are worth keeping. A certain care is needed to handle such help in order to obtain the best results.

POULTRY.  
are now harvesting their crop of broilers



BUFF COCHON COCKEREL, BROADBENT'S I.  
The above Buff Cochon cockerel, winner of silver cup, and best of first pen at the Kansas City show, truly represents the typical shape and style.

KEEP THE SOIL BUST.  
Whenever hay land has become run out so as to yield only a few tons it should be broken up. This season of the year is not a bad one to do this if there is rain enough to make the land grow easily, and to favor the growth of the following crop. If a farmer has a piece of land that is worn out, he should plow and work it in with a harrow, the land can be as good as new with muck or planted with cabbage, cauliflower or turnips. In dry weather, and without irrigation, it may not be easy to accomplish much at this season on a freshly turned soil, which is naturally of loose condition, and find a ready market for them at the seaside and mountain hotels, where they will be doing a good business for the next few months. The young chicks can now be dropped in movable cages upon the hay, and the farmer will find that most of their living time the hens and chicks will be in the shade, and supplied with water, and to keep them up at night so that the vermin may not destroy them. These farmers who have taken the precaution to plant a supply of clover and corn to feed green to their cows will now be independent of their pastures should dry weather out them short, and if there should

The latter can be easily kept down if cleanliness is observed, and the chickens are dusted with insect powder at the first sign of lice, which always collect under the wings and tail and on the head. Feeding in June for the adult stock may consist either entirely of grain or partly grain and partly soft food. The advantage of the former is that it is no trouble to prepare, and, as grain is the natural food of a fowl, they will do very well without any specially prepared meals. But the grain needs to be good and sweet, and should be varied; corn, oats and wheat are the best grains. Nor do fowls want any meat now to make them lay, so long as they have their liberty and can pick up natural animal food for themselves. Some poultry-keepers try to induce early moulting by liberal feeding and semi-confinement, and generally with success. It is noticeable, too, that hens with chickens in June and July, if well fed, are likely to moult early and lay well in fall and early winter.

Fowls in summer time want plenty of air; indeed, it is impossible to give them too much, provided they do not sleep in a draught. Ventilation may be supplied in many ways, and most of the modern poultry houses made have big windows covered with wire netting.

Notes from Washington, D. C.  
PURE FOOD LEGISLATION.

The House of Representatives is winding up its affairs with relation to the Pure Food Bill, and probably before this letter is in print the measure will have passed that body.

The House measure provides that in fixing standards of food the Secretary of Agriculture shall be guided by a board of experts when called for by any producer in all cases involving the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of a preservative. The bill is more drastic with reference to the drug class than the Senate bill. It provides that all narcotics shall be mentioned on the label affixed to the package. It also goes into detail as to food products and medicines which were possibly covered by the Senate bill, but which the committee thought should be made more specific. The House measure provides on the coming proposition that on all packages sold under an advertisement the weight or quantity of the contents shall be stated. On the question of the standard of weight, the department has received thirty thousand copies of a supply not fairly sufficient for regular active correspondents and others directly in the department service, the remainder being reserved for the use of Senators, Representatives and delegates to Congress, to whom application should be made for a copy.

THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR BOOK.  
This week marked the appearance of the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1905. The main part of the book, comprising 440 pages, is composed of thirty special articles, each giving information of interest to farmers. All but one of these articles were prepared by persons in the employ of the department. The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, comprising 114 pages, precedes the special articles. Of the entire edition, the department has reserved thirty thousand copies, a supply not fairly sufficient for regular active correspondents and others directly in the department service, the remainder being reserved for the use of Senators, Representatives and delegates to Congress, to whom application should be made for a copy.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Millet in July.  
This fodder may be sown at any time up to the first week in July, or even later. The common variety, also called Hungarian, is often grown as a second crop. It is not unusual to see a stand of millet barely worth the cutting because sown too late and upon poor land. Like most other fodder crops, it should be cut while in bloom. If the seed is not allowed to ripen, a moderate amount of millet hay will do the cattle no harm, and will prove about equal to average English hay as a milk producer. But with horses, millet hay does not seem to agree. The yield is often as large as three tons to the acre on rich land, and the plant is ready for cutting in about two months from seed.

In Central Vermont.  
A few farmers in the county have begun haying, but are having very poor weather, as it rains nearly every day. There is still a lot of hoeing to be done, but the weather is pretty wet for that work even.

Corn is small, but good color, and looks thrifty, and whenever the sun shines for a little while it grows very rapidly. Potatoes and oats are looking well and promise a good crop.

Low meadow hay is yet very short and the crop will be light. On the upland there is a large yield, but owing to its rapid growth in cloudy weather it will be likely to shrink considerably in curing for the barn unless there is some warm, dry weather to harden it before it is cut, which must be very soon.

E. M. PIERCE.  
Ratland County, Vt.

Penobscot Potato Farming.  
Old, worn-out land should not be used for potatoes. I take land that would give a ton of hay to the acre, use about one-half ton of fertilizer and have no trouble in securing a good crop. I plow deep, harrow twice, cover the potatoes with the horse hoe, and raise three hundred bushels to the acre.—J. C. Bean, Penobscot County, Me.

I have had better success with clear fertilizer for potatoes and usually get double the quantity of potatoes which are hand-sown and not often scabby. Last year I planted seventeen bushels on one-half acre. The fertilizer gave out and I used manure on the last four rows. They looked well but I did not get as many potatoes. I apply in the fall, in the spring I harrow with the spring tooth harrow so that the horses can haul it without working too hard, then cross-plow and harrow again. The finer the land is worked the better the crop.—Luther Drew, Penobscot County, Me.

I plow the land in the fall, in the spring thoroughly harrow, mark off and strew the phosphate. I want nothing but the high grade fertilizer. The potatoes may be covered with the cultivator drawn by a steady horse. The spike tooth harrow will not keep on with grass. I favor early planting of potatoes in order to secure thorough ripening. It pays to spray.—Irving Page, Penobscot County, Me.

THE FARMERS' BREAKFAST IN CONFERENCE.  
The threatened break between the President and House of Representatives over certain provisions of the meat-inspection amendment recommended by the House Committee was averted by the members of that committee withdrawing the objectionable features, so that the amendment was agreed to by the House without much opposition. The agricultural appropriation bill is now in conference, and there appears to

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## Poultry.

## The Buff Cochins.

Health is the most essential point in success with poultry, and with a strain of healthy birds you share alike with pleasure and profit. By experience, I consider the large, broad-backed, well-rounded body of the Buff Cochins to be an excellent specimen of perfect health. With strong vitality to back up the bird against all odds. With their heavy feathering they have protection against the cold, giving them comfort at all times of the year. The chicks inherit this strong vitality from their ancestors, which is of great importance to the breeder. It is very seldom we ever lose a chick from sickness. Once hatched they are hardy, and mature fast.

Beauty being considered a very good possession, it is conceded that the Buff Cochins are the show birds; with their beautiful plumage and grand physique, they attract the eye of the fancier of perfection. To see our green leaved covered with superb Buff Cochins is a beautiful sight to be enjoyed by many, who comment upon their grandeur. What is good for the eye is good for the soul. Utility, combined with pleasure, is what this breed of fowls will give you. Frying chicks at eight weeks up to the size of full-grown fowls of other breeds. Their flesh is tender, sweet and juicy. In real life, after you have once become the breeder of Buff Cochins, you will only accept and enjoy the most delicious of fowls. To roast a yearling for a turkey, they will often mistake it for a turkey, and unless told of it they think they are partaking of turkey. The Buff Cochins are known as the winter layers, when eggs are high, and the Cochins mother will be the first to bring out the early chicks. Combining utility and health and beauty all in one breed, you will readily see the Buff Cochins lead with them the qualifications, putting them to the front ahead of all other breeds.

Topeka, Kan.

C. F. YOUNG.

## Young Poultry Keepers.

Poultry raising naturally attracts the young people. If in the beginning they have any strange fancy for any special breed of fowls, by all means allow them to select that breed. If they have no special choice, advise them to select one of the general utility breeds, such as the Rocks, Wyandottes, or Reds. Insist on them beginning with a pure-bred flock, and urge them to keep pure by culling out all stuffy fowls from season to season that are not perfect in color, shape and type. This effort to maintain a standard of excellence will help train the young people in observation, and they will soon become expert in selecting the best.

## IN CHOOSING A PLACE.

To keep the fowls fix up a room in one of the outhouses or build a house specially for the poultry, which need not be expensive. Do not have the house too close and stuffy. Provide for sufficient ventilation. It is better for the health of the birds to have the house a little on the cold side in the winter, with proper ventilation, dry walls and floors, than to have it warm, damp and close. To keep the floor dry, have a tile or stone drain around the outside of the walls with a good outlet, then put in a layer of small stones or gravel and cover with coal ashes and cement for a floor. The house will then keep warm, dry and healthful. The windows should face the south and be placed not over eighteen inches from the floor. They should be wider than high. Place the dust bath and scratching place so that the sun will stream in on them from nine or ten o'clock in the morning until two or three in the afternoon. A good dust bath is made of equal parts of dry road dust, coarse sand, and sifted coal ashes, with some carbolic or insect powder mixed in it at first and when renewing.

## AN INCUBATOR.

It is profitable if two hundred or more chicks are to be raised. I prefer to allow a few hens that are brooding to sit on the nests for two or three days when the hatch is coming off and put from twenty-five to thirty chicks with each hen, rather than depend on the brooders. If the chicks are placed under the hens three or four at a time just after dark, they will nearly always take kindly to them; in the morning early the balance should be placed with the hen. Do not take the chicks out of the incubator until after say forty-eight hours, or even sixty hours, out of the shell.

## DO NOT FEED TOO SOON.

I find that granulated oat meal fed dry in the healthiest and cheapest feed for the first ten days. Fix up a roomy, movable coop so that it can be moved at least once a week. Make a point of selling the poorest year-old birds and all the two-year-old hens about the first of July, when prices are high and chicks are scarce. Have early pullets and get the yearlings to moult early. Feed well, give plenty of room and exercise, and you will have lots of early eggs. In the winter make a point of feeding moist scraps, ground corn and vegetables. See that your hens have access to sharp grit. Do not keep too many birds in a pen. A pen 12x12 will hold twenty-five birds.

I wish again to impress on fathers and mothers the necessity and importance of giving the proceeds of their flock to the boy or girl, as the case may be, in reality and not in name only. If they do so, invariably success will follow, and they will have no trouble in keeping the boy or girl contented.

ROBERT THOMPSON.

## Dorticultural.

## Berry Culture for Women.

The strawberry, it seems to me, is the one small fruit for women to raise, and it requires the most labor for too. Leave your beautifully clean rows for three weeks, and then behold them! Weeds galore have sprung up, the runners are everywhere except in the right place, and you feel at times that if you were sure of the munificent sum of ten cents a day for your labor it would be more than you could reasonably hope to receive.

We set our plants exactly two feet in raised rows, three feet apart, using the late runners from the bearing bed. We have tested many varieties, but all have proved worthless with us except the Crescent Seedling and Lovett's Early. Just now we are experimenting with the Glen Mary and Marshall; the latter, we think, will prove especially desirable, for, under the most adverse circumstances, the roots eaten by the grub, the ground tannable by the mole in search of the white pest, yet where there has been anything left of the root, the plant sends out large, dark glossy leaves, and every late fall runner sends up a flower stalk, and the color and size of the fruit is exceptionally fine.

While little rain fell last summer during

the picking season and the weather was exceedingly warm, our strawberry crop did not sustain the least injury from drought or the scorching rays of the sun, the plants were so large and vigorous that the fruit was sufficiently nourished, and entirely protected by the heavy foliage, while a deep mulching of pine needles, spread on the fall previous, prevented the moisture escaping from the ground.

We find, as a rule, the strawberry a sure crop, and if the berries are kept up to a high degree of excellence, carefully picked into perfectly clean baskets, there is no lack of market.—Miss L. M. Seales, Oxford County, Me.

## Apple Quantity and Quality.

The problem of quality in market apples is attracting some attention even in Missouri, home of the Ben Davis. In fact, it is the hope of the Missouri horticulturists to convert the shining example of quantity against quality, exemplified in the Ben Davis apple, into a fruit that shall possess also the quality of the choicest market fruit. The illustration shows a cross-bred tree of Ben Davis and Jonathan descent. The Jonathan is well known as a highly flavored apple, one of the very best in quality of the standard kinds.

Whether or not the cross proves a success, the experiment is interesting as showing the awakening of the Western fruit growers to the importance of quality as well as quantity. The Ben Davis variety is no longer planted exclusively, and the value of the choicer kinds is sure to be emphasized in years when there is an overproduction and difficult quality in selling anything not first class in quality as well as size and keeping powers.

## The Early Apples.

Farmers who have convenient access to large markets will do well to plant a part of their orchards to some early variety like the Astrachan or Williams. The Astrachan is a great money maker. It bears a fair crop every year, not every other year, and its late, large, bright red fruit, coming into market the last of July, is easily bought up for cooking purposes. It is a very sour apple, but many people are fond of it also as a table fruit. Its only defect is a liability to grow watery at the core. The tree is a vigorous grower and bears young. The Williams has most of the good points of the Astrachan, and is better flavored and not so liable to soften at the core. Being a table fruit, it is somewhat too attractive to thieves when planted in the thickly settled districts. Early apples are quite uniform in fruit year after year, and any active farmer can usually peddle them out for \$1 a bushel, and even the windfalls bring a fair price instead of going to the older mill, as do the souls of winter varieties. In most of our towns of five hundred or more inhabitants there are never half enough early apples to meet the demand.

## Farm Notes from the Aroostook.

The first part of May was very late, but the following weeks the weather was so favorable that the work was pushed along so the most of the crops were planted and sowed by the last day of the month. June gave us an abundance of rain to start the crops growing, and with the warm weather everything is well advanced as in former years. Potatoes are coming along well, with no signs of rotting yet. They have been cultivated and horse hoed, and some follow after the horse hoeing with a long scuffling dragged crosswise over the rows to cut down the comb so it can be killed up high again to cover the small weeds. A fall hay crop is assured now, the grass having grown wonderfully the past two weeks. V. T. LUDWALL, Aroostook County, Me.

## Vegetables at Maine Station.

In setting cabbage plants it was found that the plants did best which had been transplanted two or three times before setting in the field. Mulching was tried as a substitute for cultivation for cabbages, but without favorable results.

Cauliflowers started in pots did better than those grown in boxes, the Dwarf Erfurt, Snowball and Algiers being the most satisfactory varieties.

Even in the short summers of eastern Maine it was found that eggplants could be grown by sowing the plants early and having them well along at transplanting time, setting them in warm rich soil. The tomato crop at the Maine Experiment Station has been carefully studied the past few years and a number of practical points worked out. It is found that early plants, early set, yielded the most, and under favorable conditions they are advised to be transplanted to the field by June 1. Trimming the plants after a part of the fruit had set increased the yield one-third.

## Timely Work.

Cut the clover when in full bloom. Rake as soon as wilted and put in tumblers. Leave it there two days, then shake out and put in the mow.—Forest Henry, Olmsted County, Minn.

The weeds grow thickly in the rich soil of the garden and insects will destroy the plants in a single day. It should have a little attention every day.—E. G. Lovejoy, Pleasant County, Me.

For the busy farmer who wishes to raise celery with the least possible labor, let me advise preparing a bed about 3x2 feet, making it as rich as possible with old barn dressing (you cannot make it too rich), and when you set your plants add phosphate. Get a self-blanching variety, like White Plume or Golden Self-Blanching. Set five or six inches apart each way, and keep well watered all through the season. In August put up boards around the outside. The tops will blanch the stalks in the centre.—Mrs. V. P. DeCoster, Oxford County, Me.

By planting early and late varieties, we keep supplied till frost appears.—D. O. Brown, Waldo County, Me.

The first crop last year had an average of three full days good sunshine. The second crop had eight days without rain, five of them bright sunshine. Both crops were well bodded and spread, and kept up every night. This is my method of drying hay.—George M. Clark, Hingham, Ct.

We would not know how to get along without pole beans. If I did not have room in my garden for several kinds I would take the speckled horticultural bean. They can be extended until the frost comes.—O. T. Goodridge, Penobscot County, Me.

## Ayrshire Breeders Meet.

The New England Ayrshire Breeders Club, which was organized in Boston with about forty members early in the summer, held their second meeting at the Braden Inn, Braden, Scotland, Co., Vt., June 24, when the members were the guests of C. M. Winslow of that place.

The meeting was called for six o'clock. Members arriving in town on the afternoon train enjoyed a very pleasant time, visiting Braden

## FROM ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF "TRUTH DEXTER."

By Sidney McCall. Little, Brown &amp; Co., Publishers, Boston.

Park Farm and the farm of C. M. Winslow, as a table fruit. The actual farm is not equal to the best apples produced in the East, but the Washington apples are carefully graded and packed and sell close to the top of the market prices.

BETTER SET SOME LATE CABBAGES. Cabbages are not appreciated as they deserve in some sections. They produce more bulky, juicy food for the labor than anything except corn fodder, and they can be fed late in the season after green fodder has gone. The cabbage crop is a box with two strings; the market value is found that all the stock had migrated, taking possession of the nearest island, which they considered would make a more desirable home. As this was Government land, it was decided to purchase this also, and now the foxes are thriving in a home of their own choosing.

GOOD CROPS FOR OLD GRASS LAND. The question of what to do with grass land after haying, where the land is run out and poor, is a rather puzzling one, but if we should get rain enough to soften the surface and permit easy plowing, it may be broken up, enriched with manure or fertilizer and immediately seeded with Hungarian. In case the weather should prove too dry for this, barley may be sown either alone or with rye in August for fall feeding. Off good, strong land, well enriched, a crop of late cabbage plants may be set as late as July 15; the turnips may be set as late as late as Aug. 1, though July 20 is a better time.

THE CALIFORNIA COOLER. A New England farmer now living in California mentions with favor the California cooler, which is a substitute for a refrigerator in that section. It consists of a skeleton box or frame work of any size needed, similar to a milk cupboard, with slats for shelves, placed so they do not touch the cover of the box, which is of wire netting, over which are tacked old grain sacks and burlap. The top is of zinc or galvanized iron, upon which is kept running a constant stream of water just large enough to keep it cool. The cooler is placed in the open air and the evaporation of the water from the cover keeps the contents cool. The butter keeps hard in hot weather and milk keeps sweet and cool. The farmer who describes it thinks it better than an ice box.

Not all the Aroostook County farmers raise potatoes. Oscar Shilley of Houlton has an excellent stock of registered Oxford Down, and from four years ago has been raising them. It is the best all-around variety on the place. It is in some ways like the Babcock, ripen at about the same time and of similar size, but slightly more elongated in shape. As compared with the Babcock, however, it is much

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Arner and hence stands shipping. The blossom is perfect, therefore it does not have to be set with artificial means. The flavor is better, and, unlike some kinds, there is no hard core or sour tips. The size of the berry holds out well. The blossom stems were well hidden while in bloom and hence were not checked by the May frost. It seems about equally productive with the Babcock, which is sowing much for it, but it may possibly not show up so well in a large field at the present time.

OWNERSHIP OF GRASS.—W. F. O., Andover, Me.: A distinction has been made between grass ready to cut and grass which needs to remain on the land some time. In the former case the crop may be considered good; in the latter, the grass is considered to be a part of the land.

SUMMER CHURNING.—A. E. C. Essex County, Mass.: The cream for churning should stand in a cool place in the cellar at this time of year, and the cream should be as free as possible from any musty smell, with all decaying stuff removed and ventilating windows open at night. The cream should be kept covered. In order to secure evenness the contents of the cream can should be stirred thoroughly from bottom to top every time fresh cream is added, using a long-handled spoon. After emptying the cream can the should be washed and scalded and thoroughly sunned. It is very desirable to have two cream cans in order to have time for thorough cleaning and sweetening. With the first lot of cream for a new churning add a little starter known to be of satisfactory flavor and smell. This starter may be a pint or two of sour cream from the previous churning. This plan is the only way to secure about the same grade of cream for every churning. Another way is to keep the cream sweet until twenty-four hours before churning, then add a pint of starter to every gallon of cream, allowing it to remain at about 60° until night, then placing it in a cool place over night until ready for churning the next morning. Cream used for churning should have the foam well stirred and should be promptly cooled as low as possible with spring water, say 50° to 60°, stirring the cream while cooling. This preparation is essential before placing the cream in the churn. The cream is in condition to churn when it has a glossy look, pours thickly, and has a slight, pleasant acid taste and smell. Churning should occur twice a week in warm weather. It is better not to churn cream during the last twelve hours before churning.

—The New Hampshire State Horticultural Society will hold a summer meeting at Wilson farm, the home of Prof. J. W. Sanborn, at Gilsum, N. H., June 27. Prof. Sanborn will be in waiting at the railroad station at Pittsfield, N. H., at the arrival of the 11 A. M. train, for a visit to the farm, where a lunch will be served, after which there will be the usual exercises and an opportunity given to the members to examine the operations of the farm, which is under the direction of the Society. An evening meeting will be held in the opera house at Pittsfield, at which will be given short addresses on various horticultural topics by prominent horticulturists of New Hampshire and neighboring States.

—The largest gift of inheritance ever received by the University of California is the estate of Mr. M. Theodore Kearney, late of Fresno, who has bequeathed his entire property of some \$200,000 to the university, suggesting in his will the establishment of the "Kearney Agricultural Experimental Station" as an adjunct to the department of agriculture of the university.

—Farmers will have a fair this fall, which will be the finest exposition of Western resources ever held in that part of the country. These Spokane fairs have been in progress for a number of years and have been growing in importance and interest. The fair this year is cleared, and this and large additional funds will be put in this year, making the fair better than ever in its history. The official title is the Spokane Interstate Fair, but it is popularly known throughout the Pacific coast as the "Fruit Fair." It started in 1895 as a fair showing the fruit resources of the country, and though it has been greatly enlarged and extended, it still is commonly known by that term. Last season the fair attracted over 100,000 people, and the Spokane Chamber of Commerce has appropriated \$2000, to be awarded as premiums for the counties or districts that exhibit the best exhibit of fruit and grain so prepared that it can be preserved indefinitely for permanent exhibit in the chamber of commerce rooms. The first prize will be \$1000. Numerous counties are greatly interested in this and are making plans to make exhibits of their very best products.

—In view of the expected opening of the Panama Canal in 1914, a tremendous expansion of the Japanese shipping trade is anticipated. Elaborate schemes of harbor improvements, involving the expenditure of many millions of yen, are being considered.

—The United States Senate has increased the appropriation for the gypsy moth to \$100,000, an increase of \$25,000 over the provision called for by the House bill. Senator Proctor said that the Senate conference was disposed to insist on an increase because the Department of Agriculture regarded the sum as necessary to accomplish satisfactory results. Representative Woodworth, the banking house conference, is leading the fight for the proctors, whom he thinks should not be taxed for the cost of inspection, and against an increase for the gypsy moth investigation.

—The interest of the members of the Connecticut Poultry Association was shown on Wednesday by the large and enthusiastic gathering of poultrymen and poultrywomen from all sections of the State, and also some from Massachusetts, at the first field meeting of the association at the farm of F. O. Greenock at Vernon. Prof. J. E. Rice proved to be a forceful and interesting speaker. Col. James F. Brown, secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, gave a short talk. The afternoon programme opened with a short talk by President Graham on "Killing and Dressing Poultry for Market." Professor Rice gave another interesting talk and F. B. Gammon of West Hartford gave a demonstration of killing and dressing broilers and exhibited specimens of birds properly prepared for the fancy trade. The next field meeting will be held July 12 at the Connecticut Agricultural College.

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## MASSACHUSETTS FARMER

TELEPHONE NO. 3797 MAIN.

Make the soil your savings bank.

A nice little plan for Mr. Quincy.

Irrigation is coming to the front, try it on strawberries.

The people pay for everything—even the meat inspection.

Meat for repentance. The kind that is usually packed in cans.

The wedding march has been put on the shelf until next October.

It will be a look canal, after all, and America will hold the key.

Now that the commencement are over the graduates will begin real life.

Good land, good stock and a good head; a combination that makes farming pay.

King Alfonso is a good deal of a pedestrian. That is, he can walk Spanish.

Sweet Alice, Nick Longworth, has brought you a great many social honors abroad.

Anything pays if you stick to it until you can grow it better than any other farmer can.

How glad King Haakon of Norway must have been to get into his nightgown after taking off his crown.

There is nothing pure apparently in this world but the beautiful snow, and that does not remain long unadorned.

The Thaw affair ought to be disposed of speedily. We have too many celebrated cases nowadays in which nobodies take part.

Mr. Bryan is a great man in Norway. 'T is distance lends enchantment to the view and robs the Presidential candidate in a rosy hue.

Gossip, gambling and drinking are the chief summer sins of women, according to the Rev. Madison C. Peters, but how about robbing in a canoe?

One thing is certain, Thaw might have kept away from White and New York if he were so disposed. He had money enough to live anywhere.

If Mr. Moran gets both the Democratic and Prohibition nominations for Governor things will be a little mixed, like the old woman's gin and water.

Good common sense is the requirement for success in farming. But when also the common sense is well trained, then the success will be better every time.

Harvard University will have plenty of gates by and by as presents from its graduates. This is all right if the undergraduates do not give it a fast gallop.

According to Mr. Rockefeller the working people of this country spend too much money. True, noble philanthropist. They ought to save it and put it into oil.

Colonel Waterston wants young men to go South. Another journalist, Horace Greeley, told them to go West, but apparently they go where they blamed please.

Fertility stored in the soil is quite as valuable as fertility in bags. Think of that when buying land. It is cheaper to buy rich land than to restore land naturally poor.

Cheap seed is sometimes more expensive than the whole bill for fertilizers and cultivation. Raise your own seed if you know how; if not, then buy the best in the market.

John D. Rockefeller is in France, but he will not leave much of his money there. The Latin Quarter of Paris only appeals to him on account of the financial suggestion in its name.

Fixing up the old farmhouse is a good thing to do, but sometimes it costs more to repair a tumbled down old ark of a building than it would to build a comfortable modern house.

People who buy farms are often dazzled by offers of cheap land. Better ten acres of just the right kind of soil and easy to work by machinery than one hundred acres mostly rocks and brushwood.

What a difference between wholesaling milk at three cents and retailing it at six cents. Cost of delivery ought seldom to exceed one cent per quart. As for bad bills, that depends on your judgment.

Don't keep changing your favorite breed of cattle, or your pet kind of poultry, or your main crop specialty every year or two. To do this is to be a Jack-of-all-breeds farmer and good at none.

Every farmer works under different conditions from any other farmer. No advice will fit every case. Each must take what he reads and hears and trim it off and boil it down for himself. That is what your brains are meant for.

Harvard got over the finish line first at last at New London, owing to sensible and persistent methods of training, and Yale now knows the disappointment of defeat. Both did their best, but it is well that there should be a change of victors now and then in order that the interest in university boating may be preserved. "Bah" for Harvard and condolences for the plucky boys at New Haven.

The Georgia Peach Shipping Association is getting its machinery into full swing, obtaining reports from the large shipping points, and informing its members of market condition, arranging for icing facilities, etc. It charges its members \$5 for each carload shipped, but outsiders are charged \$10 per car. Northern growers of orchard fruit ought to be able to maintain a similar organization for marketing the crop.

The agricultural press on all sides is taking up the cudgel against the Society of Equity, or Farmers Union, which is trying to raise the price of wheat and other farm products. One paper proposes the apt query, "Why should a man who has failed

in his own business and cannot pay his creditors be made the custodian of the produce of twenty million farmers?" There appears to be nothing about the scheme worthy of the slightest confidence.

Only the best stuff pays well. The changes should be rung on that bit of truth until every business farmer is convinced. The term "business" farmer is used because no one but a fairly good business man can sell the best produce to advantage. Find a retail market at fancy prices if you can. If you must ship to city dealers, find out which ones make a specialty of the finest grade of your products. Visit them and see for yourself just exactly what they want, then go back to the farm and never rest satisfied until your produce is good enough for the best trade of the best dealers.

Things are in a bad way in the moth-infested district, according to members of the State Board of Agriculture, who recently paid an official visit to that section. While the commission did effective work along the highways and thickly settled districts, they have not been able to put much time into the more distant localities and woodlands, and the moths have had their own way. In such places the infestation was much worse than members of the commission had anticipated. Everybody who actually visits the infested district seems to come away with a new idea of the seriousness of the pest. A farm owner has only to imagine his own farm utterly overrun with such insects, with hundreds of nests in every tree, in order to become a friend in every effort which will keep the moths in check. About fifteen hundred men employed by the commission are working in 125 cities and towns to check the gypsy and brown-tail moths.

There are seventy-five large power sprayers and something like 125 smaller ones in most infested towns. The trees have been burled up or bound with sticky material. In some cases both plans have been used. If any pass over the sticky bands they are caught under the burial. The people in the moth district seem to be generally pleased with the progress which has been made, especially in removing the pests from the places where they are the greatest nuisance to the public. As compared with last year, there is very little complaint from moth poisoning and other features of the plague. It is likely that with sufficient funds at its disposal the commission will be able to tackle the utmost parts of the infested district another season.

## The Berry Harvest.

The berry pickers need watching now in the height of the season. The careless and disorderly ones can be weeded out, and their names kept in mind when hiring a new force next season. Some of the slowest pickers are the best, because they get all the berries that ought to be gathered and leave the rest, while the fast pickers often spoil the berries by taking too large handfuls. Look out, too, for dishonest pickers, who cause trouble by transposing boxes and skimping the measure. The owner, if possible, should gather the boxes himself direct from the row, never allowing them to remain for more than a few minutes in the bright sun. Thus each picker's berries may be noted several times each day and poor work be traced at once to its cause.

Some kinds of berries, like the Blueberry, must be gathered every day, while other kinds, especially when intended for short transportation and home markets, may be gone over on alternate days. Berries meant for distant shipment may be picked closely, including some white ones. At the packing shed constant oversight is required, and if the farmer's wife or daughter can attend to it so much the better. Where the berries are for the local trade it will pay to sort and pack with great care, distributing evenly the larger specimens and placing the top layer with special care. The old-style round boxes are still liked for home trade, but for shipping the various modern forms are preferred.

## Oats a Short Crop.

Of all the important grains the worst showing is made for oats, according to the Government report for June. The condition of this crop was 85.5, or seven points under last year, and the acreage was also slightly decreased, showing an indicated yield, according to different authorities, of from 787,000,000 to 838,000,000, or say an average of 812,500,000 bushels, which would compare with a crop of 933,000,000 bushels harvested last year, or 141,000,000 bushels decrease. Since the report was issued further damage is reported to have occurred from drought, so that the July estimates for oats may show a further substantial decrease. It seems probable that in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, oats have headed out short, and are generally thin on the ground.

In the Central States, the Prairie States, the Lake region and New York and Pennsylvania, it is possible to figure out according to a showing which justifies the present high price of oats, and indicates even higher prices to come. In other States which do not produce many oats for market the situation is, nevertheless, of interest, since many farmers buy oats for feeding purposes.

This year, apparently, it will be desirable to figure out a substitute for oats for most feeding purposes apart from the home-raised article. Oats for horses, oat feeds for poultry can certainly be left out of the ration without much impairment, and cheaper substitutes of food value may be found in cornmeal, gluten meal, bran, linseed, etc. The wise feeder changes his rations according to market values, figuring out the cheapest source from which a satisfactory ration may be obtained.

## Outlook for Eastern Beef.

Now that some of the beef markets have been sentenced to a penitentiary term for forcing rebates on freight on the railroads, it looks as if the Government were actually coming down to business in stopping all such practices. The beef trust has been the greatest offender of them all, since, not content with putting up prices and cutting down freight by unfair means, it has been found to have carried on all sorts of objectionable practices in the preparation of the food products. No more complete example could be found of the alleged scoundrel character of a corporation.

The difficulties of the beef trust have directed renewed attention to the possibility of the Eastern beef industry, but it is hardly to be expected that anything important will result at this time. With the new and stringent inspection laws it is likely that public confidence in the Western beef product will be quickly restored, and nothing short of a permanent demand would serve to encourage the business in the East.

ern States. It is to the permanent conditions of the case that Eastern farmers must look to for an opening in the beef business. Land suitable for grazing and feed is now very cheap in parts of the East as compared with Western land prices, and the nearness to the largest and most profitable markets is an important item.

The climate averages about the same, and some parts of the East have the combination of cheap land and a long grazing season, requiring not very much grain to finish the cattle for market. The necessity of help inclines farmers to favor beef raising as compared with dairying. The management of a farm on the beef raising basis requires far less labor, the dreaded work of milking being mostly out of the problem. With the combination of winter feeding on silage and grain some farmers find there is a profit even under present conditions, notably in parts of the South Atlantic coast sections.

It looks as if whatever attractions there are the beef business would be likely to increase. Western beef production is becoming more expensive every year with the advancing price of large ranches and the high price of farm land. Labor is very scarce and high in the West and freight rates are always a big reduction from the profits. The Eastern man, having the advantage in all these directions, seems likely to be able to hold his own in future competition. At present it is mainly a question whether to put up with the labor difficulties for the sake of the larger profits in dairying, or to accept a smaller margin of profit and less trouble by running the farm as a beef-grazing proposition. Dairying has advantages for the average farming section, but a change of conditions slightly more favorable would tend to an increased beef production.

## A Notable Address.

The address of Governor Guild at the sixty-third annual Commencement exercises of Holy Cross College, Worcester, on "Religion and Republics," was a scholarly effort, rich in appropriate historic allusions, and while it was tolerant to all beliefs that recognized the Omnipotent Creator of all things, it was strong in its disapproval of the depressing opinions of the agnostics and the atheists.

He praised Roger Williams for his labors in New England to promote greater religious liberty and harmony than that allowed by the Puritans, good men and true in their devotion to God and education, but narrow in their interpretation of the truths of the Bible, and bitterly opposed to the sect from which they sprang, or indeed to any one that differed from them in the interpretation of the Scriptures. It is really only recently that men have come to learn the whole truth of Mr. Williams' teaching, according to Mr. Guild, and he illustrated this point by saying: "It has been given to us to see the day come in Massachusetts when a Unitarian clergyman is invited to Boston to preach the broad truths of our common Christianity from a Unitarian pulpit, when a Jewish rabbi is asked to lead in prayer at a national convention that contained but a handful of his particular faith, and when in a Jesuit College the valiant doctrine of the Jesuits is a guide in morality. If not in dogma, the works of William Ellery Channing." This is, no doubt, an approach to the ideal commonwealth of which Roger Williams dreamed, where there should be freedom of worship, combined with the sharing by all citizens in the expenses and labors of a republic, in spite of differences of religious creed.

Faith in God was the keynote of Governor Guild's address. He pointed out with marked significance that the lack of this had led to the downfall of many nations, and he said in this connection: "When Athens learned in her theatres to swear 'by Zeus, whoever he may be,' when the Roman augurs smiled at their own unbelief in the religion they could not teach honestly to the people, when France forgot the righteous cause of her uprising in a Reign of Terror, and the substitution of the so-called worship of Reason for the worship of God, the Athenian Republic was ready for the foreign invader, the Roman Republic was ready for its Caesar, the French Republic was ready for the dictatorship of a Napoleon."

The address, with its inspiring lessons, will be long remembered as a protest against the materialism of the age and of the selfish enterprise which holds men cheaper than the beasts that perish.

## A Righteous Sentence.

The kidnapper who caused so much anxiety and sorrow in a Philadelphia home met with his deserts in a brief period after his arrest. For stealing little Freddie Muth this ex-broker was sentenced to prison for twenty years, and this after he had been in custody only twenty-four hours. He paid dearly for the crime from which he received no pecuniary benefit. The child was returned unharmed, but that does not lessen the guilt of Kane, who took possession of him with felonious intent. That his attempt to blackmail was not successful does not lessen the enormity of his sin against the laws of God and man.

To be sure he did not cause the death of the child, as did the abductors of Charlie Ross, but the severe penalty inflicted upon him was necessary in order that it might act as a deterrent that would make other would-be kidnappers pause before they attempt the same. The work of over-throwing the parental power with a sorrow which could hardly find expression in words.

When we think of the suspense and anxiety that exist in a household from which a child has disappeared mysteriously, we can hardly regard the sentence as being too severe. It was justified, as was the one which Judge Thomas Russell gave a gambler in Boston some forty years ago. This apparently stopped gambling for all time, for we have had little or none of this pestilential method for robbing unsuspecting citizens since. So, too, the kidnapper, who is to repeat himself from here for a couple of decades, will be a warning to other men in his class, and kidnapping will probably disappear almost altogether in this country, where it was never so common as it was in the old world. There the gypsies were always accused of stealing infants, and several novels and plays have been written to show this pestilential way of obtaining money from the domestic hearth. It is a sad part of the story, "Lady Letha," which has been running in the country, the gypsies in this country, however, have not distinguished themselves as child stealers, but have been content usually to deal in horses and tall fortunes. The abduction of the little ones have been usually men at other times, who sometimes for revenge and sometimes for money have threatened to kidnap the children of the rich and powerful. No gypsies need be worried in the kidnapping way.

solved the twenty years' sentence. Men who kidnap are apparently too mean and brutal to be allowed to enjoy liberty, and the longer they are kept out of sight the better it will be for parental peace of mind. But Grove escaped conviction by the jury in the Cuddy case, but when the proof is overwhelming, the kidnapper who is mentally sound, if colored guilty, should be punished to the full extent of the law.

## Helpful Signs.

One of the cheering developments of the past few years is the fact that many poor people are better housed than they used to be when they were compelled to pay high rents for miserable quarters, deficient in proper sanitary arrangements, and wholly inadequate for the proper sheltering of human beings. These old tenements were paying investments, and that was the reason they endured so long, for too often men, when they prosper financially, are indifferent to the comfort of the poor and the suffering. Now, however, he may pose as a philanthropist, and at the same time reap a fair financial harvest, by putting his money into model tenements like those that are being laid out in Boston and other large cities.

A corporation in New York which devotes itself exclusively to building tenement blocks has a capital of \$3,350,000, and now pays four and a half per cent. dividends. It has been in existence about a decade, and during that time has furnished modest homes to people of small means, at rents below that which were formerly paid for two or three rooms in squalid, tumble-down structures, which bred filth, and consequently promoted infectious diseases that led to premature deaths.

The poor we have always with us. Some owe their condition to their own improvidence, some to ignorance, and some to downright misfortune, but whatever the cause, these people must be protected in their health not only for their own sakes, but for the good of the community at large, for when an epidemic starts amid dirty surroundings there is no knowing where it will stop, and it may invade the residences of the most reputable and wealthy.

The building of model tenement houses will gradually do away with the wretched old shacks, but in the building it should be remembered that the rooms must not be like closets, and that there should be plenty of light and air in all of them. Some of the apartments that we have seen in flat houses were so small that it was inconvenient for three persons to go through them at one time, and the bathroom arrangements sent an odor through the rooms that was not suggestive of the splay gales from Araby, the Bles.

There is such a desire to utilize all available land in a lot for building purposes, that even in the suburbs apartment houses are crowded so close together the sun is shut out for the greater part of the day. Perhaps in the model tenement houses in the city proper, near the work of the wage-earners, who hire them, there would not be a great deal of space in the rear, but such as can be obtained should be carefully guarded from unnecessary intrusion. With light and air front and back, one may dispense with them on the sides after the fashion of some pretentious city mansions.

Improvement in model tenements will continue to go on because the construction of decent habitations for the poor pays, and soon, no doubt, as we have already indicated, the disgraceful old tenement-house property will disappear altogether.

## Norway's New Ruler.

The coronation of the new King and Queen of Norway on Friday, at Trondheim, the time-honored capital of the Norwegians, was an inspiring spectacle, not too elaborate, but with sufficient ceremony to give significance to the occasion. It took place in the great Scandinavian cathedral in this far northern city, where there have been as chiefs other Haakons who are celebrated in the songs and legends of the Norseland. It is to be hoped that the Danish prince who assumed their name when he was summoned to rule in Norway, after it was separated from Sweden, will be equally celebrated by the poets and story tellers of a people whose adventurous sons established themselves as conquerors in Normandy, whence they went in due time to conquer England, and to leave an impression on that country that has had a great influence on its destiny.

From the Viking town near the Arctic circle went those fierce and intrepid seafarers, who visited many lands in their pursuit of adventure, and who came to this continent long before Columbus set sail from Spain to discover the West Indies in his efforts to find a western passage to the East.

The Bishop of Christiania delivered the sermon before the crowning of King Haakon and Queen Maud, in which he joyfully praised God for the great hour that had just passed, giving Norway a king of his own, with a Crown Prince to succeed him. He said, too, that it was the faith of the people in themselves that made Norway an independent nation, and he believed faithfulness to the new king would carry them triumphantly on their way among the other civilized nations of the earth. Norway has a romantic history. Her men were men of iron in the olden time, but with the advance of civilization she has gained new ideas and loftier aspirations, and will, no doubt, keep step with other lands in the march of modern progress.

## Among the Farmers.

The best potatoes grow quite near the surface. Those down fifteen inches below the surface, being below the supply of plant food, are small. The work of digging near the surface is much easier.—W. H. Taylor, Penobscot County, Me.

Last year I used four hundred pounds of phosphate and two hundred pounds more when I planted. I cultivated three or four rows and had 250 bushels of potatoes from twenty rods of land. We do not half harrow the ground or half cultivate it. That's why we fail.—Daniel Orr, Penobscot County, Me.

Success depends on the man behind the business. If a man does not like horticultural work he had better let it alone. It will not run itself.—A. A. Sawchen, Penobscot County, Me.

I planted some potatoes with manure alone, some with phosphate alone and others with the two combined. With the phosphate alone the potatoes were cleaner than when manure was used, while the two combined gave more potatoes.—Charles Drew, Penobscot County, Me.

What is needed most for the farmer to get his crop opened to the fact that about fifty per cent. of the crops kept are not of the profitable kind.—L. B. J., Jr., Lawrence County, N. Y.

And if the farmer is not careful, the head of a cow, as the Lake Superior farmer says, may be saved with fruit.

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Don't make the mistake of putting off your purchase of a Cream Separator until fall or another spring season. There was never a better time to make so good an investment than right now. There are half a dozen very strong reasons for it. The use of the Cream Separator is doubly profitable during the hot months. The bulk of milk is greatest. The drudgery of the dairy work is greatest. The need of ice and cold water is greatest. The value of the sweet skim milk is greatest. The waste of butter fat by any setting system is greatest. Every other system than the separator is at its worst. Hence again we say that there never was a better time to make the purchase of a separator than right now. Butter prices are extremely good, and a machine will half pay for itself by autumn. As between separators—the DE LAVAL is as much superior to other machines as they are to setting systems. As to terms—you may either pay cash or so easily that the machine will actually pay for itself. A new catalogue is to be had for the asking—send for it today.

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suffering from drought in the Southern localities and from too much rain in the Northern produce sections. The result has been little first-class fruit from either region in such cities as Chicago.

The hand cream separator is now very common.—A. F. M., Franklin County, Vt.

Now late vegetables: Lima beans, June 1 to last of June; cabbage set out in June; carrots, last of May; cauliflower, May 1 to July 1; celery, late July; sweet corn, May 1 to June 15; cucumbers, May 10; winter radishes, late to June 15; spinach, Sept. 1 to tomatoes, plants out of 4-8, May 25 to June 15; turnips, for fall use, July 1 to Aug. 20; melons, May 15; squash, May 15.

One very important thing for the plank breeder to know is what the market needs the most; to see if there is any particular type in the way of form or color that is especially desired, and to breed for that end; to have an ideal and stick to it, to do which it requires careful study and persistence.—Harry F. Hall, Durham, N. H.

An orchardist who has no storage facilities is at the mercy of the speculator.—T. L. Kinney, Grand Isle County, Vt.

The hay tedder is an important help, also the side-delivery rake, when a large crop is to be gathered. The tedder lessens the injury to the hay after rain. It shakes the water off before the sunshine affects it and lessens the discoloring. In good weather hay may sometimes be got ready for the barn about an hour after mowing. With the high cost of labor, the farmer should use six-foot mowers and twelve-foot rakes. The low-down wagon is desirable and alings and the steel track for unloading at the barn.—J. B. Johnston, Lawrence County, Pa.

I find the best method of getting cows from hay to grass in the spring, if the pastures are hard so they won't poach, is to begin to let the cows out about as soon as the ground is bare an hour or two a day, on pleasant days, and let them go around and begin to nibble the grass as soon as it begins to grow. Feed them in the barn just as though they didn't go out. Feed them in the barn until they eat less and less as the grass grows, and they finally get their living from the grass, and you won't have to feed them from the barn and they never notice the change.—R. W. Ellis, Somerset County, Me.

In preparing the land for strawberries, break up a sod and plant to potatoes, one year, following with the strawberries. Plant always in long rows, so you can use horse cultivation. I plant in rows of feet apart, taking off nearly all the tops but being careful not to break the crown of the plant. Give clean, careful cultivation, and when the runners begin to run, go always in the same direction with the cultivator so as to throw the runners toward the centre of the rows.—John A. Ennis, Pattersonville, N. Y.

## The Saunterer.

How often we make rash judgments in this contradictory world. Beneath the Saunterer's window in the early hours, sometime before the break of day, he heard for several mornings a man talking to Lisette, whom he frequently called by name. The listener only heard one masculine voice usually, but on one occasion he heard another saying in stentorian tones:

"Well, how is Lisette this morning?" The Saunterer, whose slumber had been so many times disturbed, thought it was strange that a woman should be abroad at unseasonable hours, and he imagined she was a dumb girl, or at least a woman with a voice so low that it could not carry any distance at all, to speak of. His curiosity was aroused, and at last he went to the window to discover this curious bit of femininity, and he found out, much to his surprise, that she was a horse, and that the milkmen—that's what they turned out to be—were lavishing their attention on a good-natured old mare, who took their attentions as a matter of course. The Saunterer returned to his couch, wishing that the dispenser of the horrid field was less socially demonstrative for the comfort of a man who goes to bed at midnight.

This conversation was overheard not long since:

"Are you going to turn out on Memorial Day?"

"Certainly."

"Why, you are not a veteran?"

"Yes I am. I turned out on the Common one day when there was a call on the militia by the President, but as he telegraphed at night that he did not want us I went home."

"Well, I hope you get a pension for fighting and bleeding for your country."

"No, I didn't, and that's where the members of the Government come in, but I'm a veteran all the same."

"What would you do to make Boston bigger and better?" asked Henry Treadwell of Mr. Dick.

"Well," was the reply of the fountain of wisdom, "I'd clean up the streets and get rid of the sidewalks."

And if Henry Treadwell were the head of a certain department in the Boston city government he would, no doubt, take the

advice, and work as energetically as he did in keeping donkeys off the green.

The Saunterer is always amused when he sees a man take off his hat out of respect to a lady, after she has passed on several feet, and is totally oblivious of the compliment he is paying. Now if she had eyes in the back of her head there would be some sense in his proceeding, but perhaps he thinks that she will look around to catch a last glimpse of his graceful, retreating figure.

The Greeks, as vendors, have monopolized a good deal of the fruit and vegetable trade in the suburbs, but when Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war for patrons. The men from the Isles of Greece, where burning Sappho loved and sang, are quite as sharp as any Connecticut peddler at a bargain, and they resent even the intrusion of countrymen upon what they consider their preserves. A woman who had been trading with one of these immigrants from the neighborhood of the Hellespont, transferred her patronage to another from the same locality who came at a more convenient hour than the first one, and when the two met the air was bluer than the Aegean, with some kind of language she could not understand, but to use her own expression "it was real awful," and she knew that they did not possess the philosophical dispositions of Socrates and Plato.



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## The Workbox.

be sure to take enough clothing for the  
any changes that may be needed on  
out of showers, etc., and, if the chosen  
is far from washerwomen, see that  
there is enough pearlina in the kitchen  
plies to spare some for the washing of  
dresses if they should need it. Sec-

**For the Mattress.**  
The daily turning over is not the only necessary attention for the proper treat-

body still retains all the warmth of the sun to sponge the whole body. If he is too hot to do this for himself it must be done for him. Sea salt is a most strengthening and healthy addition to the bath, and is used to great advantage.

[illegible]

There are a couple of million cups of coffee, half a cup of raisins (seeds and chaff) and the balance to a gram, and probably less than the egg, was eaten, and then heat the raisins, or the seed, with a little olive bran, and add the egg. The whole mass is then stirred and baked in the oven. Done the same with some of the eggs, and you have a good breakfast. I have one in a glass a quarter of an hour.

—The first lighthouses had fires of wood and coal kindled at the top of them.

[illegible]

Heatherblooms, etc. Cattle that were selected because of their choice blood lines and individual excellence. Three high-class

They are not often allowed to roam with  
 they cannot exercise their instinct in pro-  
 a home is, therefore, necessary, and the Walnut  
 is more than  
 their own in-  
 makes strength  
 hair to be of use  
 For old men, it gives them life and appetite  
 to wear and to be of use. Send 25 cents for

[illegible]



## Poetry.

## THE NEW MEMBER.

He was a country Senator, and when he took the floor  
The eyes of fellow members slowly turned to look him o'er.  
His hair was long, his voice was loud, and whiskers decked his chin,  
His "newness" advertised itself before he could begin.  
He paused to gather dignity, with handkerchief in hand,  
His movements were deliberate, but very far from "grand."  
And well they knew, from former years, about what he would say,  
But still they couldn't smile in quite the same old way.

"I'm not a ready speaker, gentlemen," he slowly said,  
"And eloquence has never yet through me its lustre shed.  
But if you'll take my simple life, and its brief pages scan,  
I think you'll all agree that I have been an honest man.  
I represent constituents in this great body here,  
And I expect to serve them faithfully from year to year."  
He paused in awkward silence, and stroked his beard of gray,  
But still they couldn't smile in quite the same old way.

It was his maiden effort, and, while he strove to speak,  
His voice would sometimes quaver, and then again would quake;  
He talked against monopoly and over-reaching trusts—  
They recognized in his remarks the old reformer's thrusts.  
He cried against corruption, its baneful lust, and then  
He said they should be dealt with by true and upright men.  
They watched him as with fervor his form would bend and sway,  
But still they couldn't smile in quite the same old way.

It was the old, familiar speech—they used to call it "cant."  
And used to laugh within their sleeves to hear that kind of rant;  
But somehow when this new man spoke, although he was uncouth,  
They seemed to realize that he was dealing with the truth.  
Some glanced about with furtive looks, some trembled just a bit,  
For well they knew those shafts at last had found a place to hit.  
They were, of course, ridiculous, these things he tried to say,  
But still they couldn't smile in quite the same old way.

WANTED—A FARMER'S WIFE.  
Aint got no use for "modern" gals whose heads are full of knowledge,  
Who've studied Greek an' Latin, too, in some great female college;  
I don't care nothin' 'bout their French an' "tut-tut" 'bout their dancin'—  
The fact on 't is, I don't believe in kickin' 'round an' prancin'.  
An' while, of course, I'd like a wife that folks would call good-lookin',  
One thing I will be sure on first—she must be good at cookin'.

Now don't you think that I'm agin good honest education,  
For that, I know, has made the Yanks beat out 'most every nation;  
An' I would like a wife who's got the snifles of a scholar,  
S'long's it doesn't spoil her for cookin' an' for churnin'.  
The trouble is, these high-toned things have set their heads half crazy,  
An' when it comes to common work they're downright soft an' lazy.

Excuse me, gals, I want a wife who's good an' kind an' tender,  
An' one who ain't ashamed a man should shield her an' defend her.  
None of your "modern beauties" who sleep away the mornin',  
An' then come down to help their ma, 'bout half awake an' yawnin'.  
A gal of the old-fashioned sort, strong, rosy-cheeked an' willin',  
I reckon if there's such a one I'm just about to see 'em.

CHARLES HENRY CHESLEY.

ONE MINISTER'S WIFE.  
Well! She isn't prim and proper,  
But she don't care a copper  
What they say.  
She's so innocent of wrong  
That she's happy all day long  
On her way.

She's no zealot or fanatic,  
She don't try to be ecstatic  
To be good.  
She's a woman through and through,  
Whose religion is to do  
What she should.

Not she may not be ideal,  
But, what's better far, she's real  
And intact.  
Not a figment of a dream,  
Nor a poet's idle theme,  
She's a fact.

Gems of Thought.

Time sets his chief a little deeper when there is a frown upon the face.—Ran's Horn.

The doors of your soul are open on others, and theirs on you, and you are in it, world, whatever you are, to exert an influence—an influence, too, compared with mere language and persuasion are feeble.—Horace Bushnell.

Fifty cares need great affections to prevent them from disturbing our temper. Small, instant and troublesome tasks require large ends and aims, that they may be diligently and faithfully performed.—Henry W. Crosby.

To lose the soul is to lose out of one's being the pure affection and the love of truth and right. It is to lose the love of goodness and pious trust and the heavenly dower of immortal hope. He that hath lost his virtuous purposes, holy aspirations, devout hopes, whose soul has abdicated its high seat and become subject to the world, like the captive and valueless tree, is already struck with death.—Ephraim Peabody.

Who does the best his circumstances allow does well, not nobly.—Young.

If man's device can produce pure white paper from filthy rags, what should he be in this world, whatever you are, to exert an influence—an influence, too, compared with mere language and persuasion are feeble.—Horace Bushnell.

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## Miscellaneous.

## Lovely Betty.

It seemed a nice day when the people of Tullington when the news got about that Mr. George Battersby had left his wife and daughter so poorly provided for that they would be obliged to leave their spacious home, and live economically in some small house. For years they had lived among gentry of substance. Mr. Battersby was supposed to be a very wealthy man, with an income derived from a number of estates and from a large plantation in the West Indies.

Scarcely anybody cared for his wife—a dull, anxious-faced woman, credited with being very "near" in her own expenditure. Of the daughter, the plain one, Maria, was engaged to a curate, whose income would scarcely justify marriage with a penniless girl for years to come; while Alice, so pretty that her many admirers had been all supposed to be thinking less of the daughter's wealth than of the daughter's eyes, was still free when the great change came.

The inquiry into Mr. Battersby's affairs showed that he had nearly spent his last penny in his own extravagance, and that while denying himself nothing he could fancy, and paying lavishly for outside popularity, he had left his family the few hundreds he did not live long enough to get rid of in his usual style.

As speedily as it could be managed, a great sale took place, the stately home passed to a new owner, and the widow, with her daughters, went to live in a roomy cottage on the outskirts of the town, and the father, taking them the oldest, plainest part of his furniture.

The two sisters had counted on being able to earn sufficient money to be able to keep their modest household going without touching the little capital which was to be reserved for emergencies. They were now finding out that nobody wanted their services; that their accomplishments were a drug in the market; that able, stronger women, trained to work, would be preferred before them; and that every stage would be taken of their ignorance of the huckstering world's ways.

The climax of their anxieties was reached eighteen months after the father's death, for Alice had been married to a severely injured by a reckless cyclist that she became a helpless invalid for a while.

Maria's curate was still working for a staid old rector, who begrudged him his very modest salary, and affected to forget when it became due.

Maria began to look much older and plainer as the work of their small home devolved almost entirely on her; and the pessimistic mother spent most of her time in her bedroom, now shared by the ailing daughter, as it happened to be the largest apartment in the house.

"Mother," exclaimed Alice one day from her little bed, "leave mending that old sheet, and talk! There are ghosts in this room, who must be exorcised by human conversation of a practical turn. I have heard them slip and slide when the place has been very quiet. Talk about something, but not about our poverty. We can do that when I get better and find some paying work. Look here! You were a baronet's grand daughter, and have never made enough of your ancestry. It ought to help us with rich society. Bring dear old Sir James Affington's name more into your discourse with visitors!"

"Never, my dear!" replied Mrs. Battersby, firmly. "His name you only remind me of people that scandalous woman who was his third wife. Before now ill-natured persons have said she was my own grandmother—shame on them!—and have made me afraid to talk of relations. The disgrace of your great-grandfather's name forever!"

"How interesting!" exclaimed the invalid. "Oh, mother, do cheer me up with the awful tale, and so make me forget my aches!" She was once Lord Battersby's wife, and she was the most talked of woman of her day, the idol of princes, poets and painters! Began life as a tramp's child, did she not, and ended it as a baronet's wife, after dukes and all sorts had come under her eye. How came great-grandfather to marry her, mother?"

"Because he was sillier than the rest," replied Mrs. Battersby, indignantly. "I never saw the creature but once, though I heard all about her. She was getting very stout, looking beautiful, and talking to drink; and she married a foolish old man to have a home and behave exactly as she liked. Well, she drank more and more, spent and gambled, beat him and knocked him about, he expostulated—and then died in a fit one week before he did. There was no more to be said. She was a devil, and a scandal without end; and very little of the Affington fortune came to my mother, who was the second wife of the father. So unfair, too, that of three wives, the last and worst should make the title of Lady Affington one to be remembered."

The mother quitted the room, and the daughter was left alone. Though free from bodily pain, Alice was still feeble; and she feared that months might pass before she could get about again. She would have to lie there with dingy wall paper to look at as she turned to her right, while on the left stood the large, old wardrobe which had been her mother's for many years.

Coming along the narrow garden path were four persons: Mrs. Jay, wife of the chaplain of the county asylum; the chaplain himself; his brother, the naval officer who had so admired poor Alice some three years ago; and a young girl, a year or so older than Alice, who had been introduced to her by her mother.

Mrs. Battersby, Mrs. Jay, and Maria ran up the stairs, and found the ailing girl in a dazed, half-fainting condition, trembling and hardly aware of what was going on.

"Oh, the horrible woman!" she gasped. "The great, black creature who crawls in and out of the wardrobe and then lay across my chest! Make her go, mother, or I must die!"

"A dream," Mrs. Jay ejaculated; "or perhaps a touch of hysteria! We'll stay with you, my dear, and nothing shall hurt you. Plenty of men downstairs to drive anything away. I will be myself soon, though, Mrs. Battersby!"

"I am myself now," sobbed the invalid, coming what angrily; "but I know that woman is hiding somewhere, and will come back to me if you go for days and nights I have heard her rumbling and feeling about, counting money, but over and over again. She's lovely Betty, I'm sure, and she hides in that wardrobe!"

She must be humored, the ladies insisted here to be; "whispered Mrs. Jay to the mother. "Let us open the cupboard and pretend to search, and then show her nobody is there!"

Some dresses and handkerchiefs were accordingly removed from the mysterious place of furniture and piled on Mrs. Battersby's bed till very little seemed left behind. With a great assumption of cheerfulness, Mrs. Jay affected to listen for possible sounds—when, to her astonishment, and that of Mrs. Battersby and Maria, a grating noise was plainly heard for a moment or two, and a rattle of small metallic objects falling in a shower.

"Plaster or mica!" exclaimed the visitor, somewhat startled at the sound.

"Lovely Betty!" answered Alice, now well awake, and recovered from her previous faintness. "You are all here, three of you, and can hear whispers to her notes. She began talking them as soon as my bed was moved to this corner and the wardrobe dragged nearer the door."

"My dear, let Mr. Jay come up and see you," said the chaplain's wife, cooing to her. "He has a holy office, you know—and then, he is so against spirit rapping and such things, and could explain away anything queer. And if it is, then, you must have a look in the room with you."

The Rev. John Jay withdrew, and in his wife's request, gave Alice a few shillings, which, she had the idea of a ghost haunting the premises, tapped the wall, and finally gave the wardrobe a good shake.

"Of course there is a ghost!" he began. "It is Mrs. Battersby's black head, no doubt, and she is rattling about the cupboard, and the black head coming away with the spoon. Any movement in this kind of house will help these notions."

On being assured that the ghost was not responsible for the noise, Mr. Jay gave a few

more raps and thumps, and then asked if his brother and she would be allowed upstairs for a moment.

The chaplain, the captain, and the mistress having pulled the old wardrobe closer to the window, Mr. Jay announced that, from the inside, part of the black head seemed to be rattling down, revealing a gap behind, which was apparently filled with rags. A pile of these rags being pulled out by the mistress's fingers, the black head proved to be an ancient and much discolored pair of corsets, of very large size and extremely heavy; and another pair then followed, much the same in quality, and with gold ornaments coming from the patches in which they had been sewn.

The ladies screamed and shuddered at these objects, and the quest now became so exciting that the black head broke down the remainder of the wardrobe which hid the rest of the treasure.

The famous, lovely Betty's private wardrobe was laid bare. In three little bags, added to the corsets first discovered, were very many gossamer, small, delicate, and of a shabby silk and lace, and a few old-fashioned, yet of a certain value; and a cardboard box enclosed two splendid diamond rings. Fitting closely in the narrow space available was an untraced old painting, which Captain Jay exclaimed most carefully from his hiding-place.

This picture represented such a beautiful young woman, so sweet of aspect and fair of face, that the general air of admiration greeted it was almost as great as that which had greeted the portrait of the same girl, the other of a man—much same to light; and, as a finish, several patches of letters.

The sale of the notorious Lady Affington's portrait made a great sensation, it being pronounced by experts to be the finest ever painted of her as a girl. A millionaire paid a fancy price for it, and would gladly have secured other relics of lovely Betty at a proportionately high figure. Alice, however, held to the exquisite miniature of the step-mother-grandmother whose portrait she had found in the wardrobe; and she had found it a great trial to meet him, as he must remember what dreadful things he had handed her from her very own wardrobe.—Modern Society.

The New State of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma amazed an Easterner, writes M. G. O'Connell in the World's Work. The wide, unpopulated state, the plain glass fronts of the houses, the unadorned sidewalks, the well-dressed, unshowered shoppers, the fresh, metropolitan air you find in Oklahoma city, for example, seem marvellous to find in a territory only a few years old. But do not be so. A New Yorker who went there on business complained that into was thrusting him into a wilderness, and his Oklahoma associates would not rescue him. But coming down to the heart of the territory, at his hotel in Oklahoma city, he started around in wonder as he entered the dining room.

"This," he exclaimed, "this is Oklahoma. Why, do you know?" he added confidentially. "I have a porcelain bath tub in my room."

"Well," said an Oklahoma lady, "don't they have those in New York?"

It is better not to be surprised—better to say that the department stores seem to do a large business, or that the territory is the suburbs is pleasant; indeed, any one who has been in the territory for a few days will find that the territory is a modern city, even though he dashed into Oklahoma County but a few years ago. The territory is a modern city, even though he dashed into Oklahoma County but a few years ago. The territory is a modern city, even though he dashed into Oklahoma County but a few years ago.

## Pouth's Department.

ON DADDY'S LAP.  
When the shades of night have fallen,  
When the sun has gone to sleep,  
And the stars are twinkling brilliant,  
From the blue begin to peep.  
In my favorite chair I'm seated;  
On dear daddy's lap;  
And dear voices break the silence:  
"Want to sit on daddy's lap?"

So I lay aside my paper,  
Though I'd like to scan it o'er,  
And I say, "Just one more,"  
Asks a ditty—just one more.  
Then I tell them "Orphan Annie,"  
"Doodle Bug," "Three Bears," maybe,  
Till the place is filled with laughter,  
When they sit on daddy's lap.

Then we drift to Bible stories,  
Of the Christ, the precious One,  
And of the life of Jesus Christ,  
And my goodness task is done.  
To the land of nod they're journeyed,  
For the night they're safely anchored—  
Fast asleep, on daddy's lap.

And I sit there, in the freight,  
Dreaming dreams of future years,  
Till my eyes are wet with tears,  
And a prayer ascends to heaven:  
"Father, bless each little chap;  
Keep him pure, as at this moment,  
Safe at rest on daddy's lap!"

Black Art is Another Form.

A German gentleman and his young son, Fritz, were on an express train bound for the seashore.

While Fritz was mooning, his father, who counted the minutes, was watching him, and seemingly threw it out of the open window.

"Ah," the joking father said, "Your cap is on de outside. Never mind, Fritz. I'll visit and it'll come out de inside again in quickness."

The father whistled and, at the same moment, Fritz placed the cap on his attentive son's head. Fritz was speechless. He pulled off his head covering and gazed at it in wonder and at his father's smile in deep admiration for several minutes.

As the train neared a bridge the little chap was inspired. Leaning far out of the open window he dropped the cap, and, turning to his dad confidentially, said, "Vistie, fadder"—June 13, 1906.

Might Have Borrowed a Basket.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in a recent address, said that he would be willing to believe that the truest friends were those who were willing to lend money.

"Do not believe anything of that kind," said Mr. Rockefeller, "and do not let any man make a mistake. If you have any friendship for people, do not spoil it by trying to borrow money from them. The practice of borrowing money is a most dangerous one. It is the surest way to the breaking of friendship."

"Besides, to borrow money is a selfish, mean practice. The chronic borrower reminds me of a certain little girl at an Easter feast."

"This little girl ate at the feast a great quantity of chocolate eggs, and candies, and cakes, and pastries, and fruit, and she ate and ate, and the time came for her to go."

"But you will have a little more cake before you go?" her hostess asked, politely.

"No, thank you, ma'am, I'm full," said the little girl, and she went away with some nuts and candies in her pockets, wasn't you?"

The Old Reliable New American Cultivator Sold on an Entirely New Plan. We Let You Test it on Your Own Farm a Full Month—FREE

PROBABLY no Riding Cultivator is so well and favorably known to the farmers of this country, from East to West and from North to South, as the New American. We have given and are now giving abundant satisfaction. Now we are offering this Old Reliable New American Cultivator on an entirely new plan.

We have been selling to the dealers, but, realizing that we could serve our real customers, the farmers, to better advantage, we have decided to sell the New American Cultivator direct to the farmer on our own terms.

The New American Spring Tooth Cultivator is a success because the teeth are so perfectly adapted to the soil, they break up the lumps and scatter the fine soil loosely about the roots of the plants. This is the best result that can be obtained. They do not merely pull the soil down, but they scatter it about the roots, and scatter it all the way down.

But to do good work, they must be controlled by machinery. The vibration which makes them so valuable to the farmer is caused by the action of the teeth on the soil. This is the reason the New American Cultivator does its best. Notice the New American Cultivator does its best in the same way in which the teeth are placed by the LOCH. The teeth are so placed that they will cut the soil, and scatter it about the roots of the plants. This is the best result that can be obtained. They do not merely pull the soil down, but they scatter it about the roots, and scatter it all the way down.

We furnish a Complete Cultivator with 3 Teeth with Spring Tooth Cultivator. This makes a complete Cultivator for the farmer. It is the best Cultivator that can be made. It is the best Cultivator that can be made. It is the best Cultivator that can be made.

Now we have only just touched upon one good point of the New American Cultivator. There are many other points of the New American Cultivator. There are many other points of the New American Cultivator. There are many other points of the New American Cultivator.

Our Liberal Proposition.

And we want, not only to give you the New American Cultivator, but we want to give you the New American Cultivator. We want to give you the New American Cultivator. We want to give you the New American Cultivator.

"The little girl shook her head reproachfully. 'They're full, too,' she said."

Set's Sixth Sense.

"If you bind a bat," said a biologist, "the creature, somehow, will still see. If you doubt this, consult Levy."

"Levy," the great authority, once removed the eyes of several bats and covered the eyes with white socks with leather patches. In this condition the bats flew about the room, avoiding the walls and corners, and when a door was opened they flew out of it without touching the jamb or the frame.

"Afterward, in flying through a sewer that made a right angle, the bats turned at the proper point without brushing the walls, and they then flew through the sewer, and out of the sewer, without touching them, though between the threads there was only an interval sufficient for their passage with spread pinions."

Thus, living in the dark, have found their eyes almost useless, and have developed a sixth sense that takes the place of eyesight.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A Fish's Appetite.

All the deep-sea fishes are enormous eaters, says John G. Van Dyke in his volume called "The Open Sea." There being nothing to eat but the life about them, they live upon each other. They follow the prey like packs of wolves, and in turn are followed, and are devoured, increasing in size as they decrease in numbers. The herrings eat the smaller fish, even their own young. They are harried by the blue fishes, until a trail of blood stains the water, while following the blue fishes come the innumerable porpoises. The porpoises are wonderfully equipped for the consumption of small sea life on masses—"one porpoise per hour" swallowing thousands of herrings at a single gulp. The sea's appetite is also phenomenal in capacity for or more pounds of fish being required daily by a single cod. After gorging himself he goes to sleep, floating on his back with lips drooping, his head bobbing up and down upon the waves, as peacefully as upon a bed of roses.

Fashion Notes.

It is whispered, ever so softly, that we are gradually to be led away from the fashions of the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. and the Empire periods to find what attractions we may in the styles of 1830. But, as this prediction is an annual occurrence, like certain other evidences of which do not materialize, there is hope that we may be able to stare off hoop skirts, boned bodices, and drooping shoulders for yet another season. Nevertheless, it is not wise to make up now an expensive dress too strictly after the present fashion, with the idea that it is going to be equally good in the fall, for there are bound to be one or two radical changes which will place the stamp of distinction between the old and the new. For one thing, dark colors, and the vogue, and for another long coats, long skirts and long sleeves. Further than this it is too soon to prophesy with accuracy.

Next to tailors, linen makes up into the most costly, even for dressing occasions, and for wear with silk or the muslin frocks. They are newer than the lace coats. Because they are only linen it is not to be supposed they are necessarily simple or inexpensive. On the contrary, some of the most magnificent dresses of the season are made of linen, and are as novel as they are adaptable to tailor-made effects. In fact, it may as well be said that linen is in its various weaves might easily form the sum and substance of an entire summer outfit.

Another style introduced this season is the wearing of a bright colored or white blouse, vest inside one's coat, no matter what the form, color or material of the blouse.

You Buy from the Makers.

We sell our own goods direct to the farmer. Doing this we save the farmer the expense of the middleman. We save the farmer the expense of the middleman. We save the farmer the expense of the middleman.

Our Liberal Proposition.

And we want, not only to give you the New American Cultivator, but we want to give you the New American Cultivator. We want to give you the New American Cultivator. We want to give you the New American Cultivator.

in business of the coat may be. Sometimes this effect is obtained by a shaped piece sewed inside the coat, and it may be either plain or as elaborately embroidered as one chooses.

Trimmings are of particular moment with the styles this year, and there, perhaps, never has been so much trimming as now. One sees so many frills and furbelows and general fussiness in the trimming that she is constrained to go to the other extremity, and yet there are many beautiful trimmings obtainable.

Long coats of heavy linen, either in white, natural dyes, or colors, are very generally taking the place for the summer of the silk automobile wraps. An unusually attractive garment of this sort was cut with a little point at the neck, back and front, from which it fell with little fullness to the hem. The seams were buttoned and each strap, not through the centre, but on either side, with a very narrow bias band instead of wide. Two bands of the same sort finished the three-inch cuff and also outlined the pointed neck.

Brads are very popular, and in spite of the fact that there is no end of fancy ones, the plain brad and the button are being used more frequently than ever. They are embroidered with a gold, silver, or colored thread running through them. One of the prettiest of the finishing brads is a full gold with a row of black dots through the center, which comes only in a very narrow width, a quarter of an inch.

The cutting hat is of primary importance in the summer season, since fashion has decreed that our heads must be covered. This year, to go along with the great variety allowed in outlining hats, the cutting hat seems to have no well defined line. The hat itself may be severely plain, even mannish, but with a ribbon and a flower and a bit of lace upon it, like that of the naughty girl in the third reader, and yet be an "outing hat" or it may be a five dollar Lehigh or seven-dollar Panama, with a plain silk band and a quill for decoration—still an outing hat. For one thing we must be devotedly thankful that there are no monstrous, flapping brims, and although some of the present shapes are fantastic, even ugly, they are, at least, and of sufficient variety, so that one may search for the thing which suits her taste, and there is something to suit her own particular style.

Sailors are good, and may be caught up at the side, side front or back, as is most becoming. The sailor would with ribbon or velvet band, and with either flowers or ribbon or tulle underneath, are light and pretty. Flowers fade so quickly that one hesitates to put them on the outside. To be frank, the strictly cutting hat does not take to flowers, even this year.

Gloves are not only a matter of importance, but of deep concern, these days, particularly if one is to be seen in the street. The gloves are short sleeves, which require long brown gloves for completion, for it is next to the impossible, so far as can be learned at the present writing, to procure them at any price. However, not all of the naughty girls in the third reader, suffice it to say that when possible fashion still decrees that the long gloves match, or at least harmonize, with the gown; if not with the gown, then its trimmings.

Line bands have taken upon themselves all manner of new combinations. There are the Oriental effects which are too good to be otherwise than sparingly; Delit patterns in charming bookend and miniature designs; some beautiful bands in which, perhaps, eight or ten shades of a color are interwoven, the browns and mauve being especially good, and then there are the prettiest of all—the all white or the white and cream.

In the way of footwear there is really something new and startling to chronicle—a Gibson shoe that must come off. It is exactly like the original, with the addition of a triangular shaped tongue, which comes up over the instep about an inch, and, being attached to the sides, holds the shoe in place, so that one need have no further fear of playing Cinderella at some moment of unrecalled time. This model is made in all of the various shades, glasses, and even in canvas, and as most of the other models may be made to order to match gowns. Also there is a new dancing slipper, a typical sandal like those worn by children. From the heel, instead of a single piece of leather, there are straps extending to the toe and meeting there in a point underneath a bow, or preferably a tiny rhinestone buckle.—New York Evening Post.

A bountiful supply of Scotch whiskey is always provided for the British House of Commons. For the 670 members a vat of eight hundred gallons especially distilled for them is always on hand. Its contents are never permitted to fall below a certain level. It is refilled two or three times a session.

Machine Made Potatoes.

Do away with the expensive hand work and make-shift methods of potato raising. No crop is surer, easier or more profitable than the potato. It is the most valuable of all crops. It is the most valuable of all crops. It is the most valuable of all crops.

IRON AGE POTATO MACHINERY.

The Iron Age Four Row Sprayer is a potato crop necessity. Prevents damage by bugs and blight by economical application of spraying solution. Adjustable to width of row, height of plants and pressure of spray. Has orchard attachment.

The No. 30 Iron Age Cultivator has no superior in adaptability to varying crop and soil conditions. Specially adapted to the cultivation of potatoes. The Iron Age Potato Planter is light in draft and is easily operated. It is the only planter that will plant two rows of potatoes in a single furrow. It is the only planter that will plant two rows of potatoes in a single furrow. It is the only planter that will plant two rows of potatoes in a single furrow.

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Every Team Owner should be prepared for the common ailments and hurts. Wilest plan to have on hand the approved remedy, the one everybody knows and endorses.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Water Grown Cypress.

We Erect Tanks and Towers.

WOODLAND HEREFORDS.

EVERGREENS.

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## The Horse.

### The Modern Percheron.

The modern Percheron stands sixteen hands high and over, weighs from seven hundred to twenty-two hundred pounds, and is white, gray or black in color. He has an intelligent head of a type peculiar to the breed; rather small ears and eyes; short, strongly muscled neck; strong, well-laid shoulders and chest; a plump, rounded body; strong back, heavy quarters and somewhat drooping croup. He usually is low down and blocky, on short, clean legs, devoid of feather, and has well-shaped, sound hoofs.

The pasterns in some individuals of the breed incline to uprightness and size of bone and development of tendon are somewhat deficient. The action of a Percheron is usually fast at a trot, and fairly straight and sprightly at the walk. The best individuals have superior all-round action. The objectionable individuals roll in action of forelegs to wide behind or slouch at the walking gait. Stallions having oblique pasterns and action free from the faults noted should be selected by breeders.

The draft horses of France, more than those of any other country, have had a beneficial, ameliorating effect upon our native horse stock. The Percheron breeds true to breed type, although individual preference is somewhat lacking. He has become popular because of his docile disposition, easy keeping qualities, clean, hairless legs, activity and general adaptability to many purposes upon the farm and in the city. Percherons of the heaviest weight and largest frame beget, from suitable mares, horses adapted for heavy draft purposes. In general use he has also stocked the country with horses of somewhat lighter build, including excellent expressors, farm chunks and general purpose animals. Where the blood of this breed predominates in a district no other breed should be used. Continued breeding in a right line is highly advisable and will result in the production of practically pure-bred horses of great usefulness and value.—A. S. Alexander.

The following, from the Baltimore Sun may be a fair "human interest story," such as city editors sometimes sanction. It is interesting, however, in light of the recent trouble between the matinee men at various points and their grooms, because of Sunday workouts: "The caretakers of the horses owned by members of the East Baltimore Driving Club have formed a union, and assert that it is well organized and in shape to look after their charges. One of the rules of the union is that no swipes in the work for less than \$1.00 per day, and he is also to be supported. No colored swipes are allowed in the union. No horses are to be worked or jogged on Sundays. None of the swipes are known to the owners of horses by their proper names, so the members of the union have adopted the names by which they are called by the members of the East Baltimore Driving Club when the horsemen are satisfied with the work done by the swipes. The officials of the Swipes Union are: President, Baltimore Spider; Vice-President, Happy Bill; Secretary, Terre Haute Ed; Treasurer, Joyful Maiden Ed. The other members are Carolina Jimmy, Hot Ankle Alex., Cobblestone Harry, Georgetown Henry, Lying Abe and Baltimore Sam."

### Butter Prices Continue Firm.

Firmness continues to be the prevailing note of the butter market as shown by the upward tendency of the few changes in price quotations noted this week. The well balanced condition of supply and demand is shown, not only by the steadiness of prices, but by the fact that the bulk of the butter of the lower grades, which are usually in over-supply and hard to sell unless the market is in a very healthy condition. Receipts continue moderate and at this time of year would hardly be expected to increase. Pasture conditions remain good, and although the usual seasonal shrinkage in output is to be expected it is less severe as yet than in other years. Dealers complain that butter is too high to purchase for storage, but it may be replied that other commodities are also high and that the cost of butter production is now considerably higher than it was two or three years ago. Hay, grain and labor are all expensive in these times and the high cost is bound to have its effect on the market in the long run. The top price for fancy creamery holds at 21 cents, with other grades mostly unchanged. Western and Northern firsts show a slight fractional advance, as represented by some sales. Butter in boxes and print sells one-half cent above tab. Dairy butter holds its price very well.

In cheese the market also holds steady with no price changes, but stocks are held perhaps a little more firmly than was the case last year. There are no new features in the New York butter market this week. Receipts are comparatively light, but receivers have advice indicating about the same volume of stock in transit as has recently been arriving, and there is a general speculative demand on the open market, although some dealers are taking stock to store and receivers are putting more or less stock away on their own account. This is taking care of the surplus pretty well, and the current demands are giving up a fair outlet. There is no serious accumulation of any grade, but in order to move the secondary and lower qualities receivers are obliged to accept moderate prices, and they are disposed to do this in view of the unfortunate experience last year in storing this class of goods. Strictly extra creamery is fairly firm at 20 1/2 to 21 cents, and there is a moderate demand for cheaper qualities in range of 17 to 20 cents. State dairy about steady. Western factory in light supply and wanted. Packing stock firm in small supply and steady.

Supplies of cheese at New York continue quite liberal and much of the cheese shows a little soft from effects of the late extreme heat. Buyers are taking hold slowly, some of the larger dealers passing some of their regular marks, but 11 cents about all that can be reached even for the special factories. Faulty lots from any cause have to be shaded materially to attract any attention. Large cheese continues in moderate proportion in the receipts, and exporters are still showing fair interest, but while some special marks that were ordered purchased in the country on export account are being passed a shade higher than quotations, it is impossible to exceed 11 cents on fresh business over the iron. Much of the cheese being taken for export could not be shipped until Saturday of this week, owing to the occurrence of the Fourth of July holiday on Wednesday, and such lots had to be put in cold storage to keep in firm condition. Large claims have very little outlet except to exporters, and with only a moderate demand from that

class of buyers; 8 1/2 cents is about top for best lots, and a quotation is included to cover that grade of cheese. Finest grades of small skims, however, are held fairly steady, and in very good home trade demand, though exporters are not showing as much interest as they did last week. Latest cable advices to George A. Cochran, from the principal markets of Great Britain, report butter markets as somewhat stronger, and prices a shade higher. Finest grades: Danish 23 1/2 to 24 cents, Irish 21 1/2 to 22 cents, Canadian 21 1/2 to 22 cents, New Zealand and Argentine 21 to 22 cents, Australian 20 1/2 to 21 cents. Old American creamery has a moderate sale at 18 to 19 cents. Ladies are selling at 16 1/2 to 17 cents. Cheese markets firm, with prices in sellers' favor. Finest American and Canadian 11 1/2 to 12 cents.

### Fruit in Varied Supply.

Apples still out slight figure in the market, supply being small and old apples being practically out of the way. Strawberries are also going out, and prices are slightly advanced. The best fruit now comes from northern New York. Blueberries are becoming quite plenty, largely natives, and prices are good. Shippers report that the crop is a light one in many parts of New England. Raspberries are becoming plenty and prices lower. Currants are reaching the market in moderate quantity and selling at fair prices. There are a few pears on sale from the South. Peaches are becoming more and more plenty, the majority of shipments coming from Georgia. A fruit man who has been traveling these places the probable shipment at 4000 carloads, which would be fully up to last year.

### Bates on the Hay Crop.

A well-known Boston hay dealer, Cyrus H. Bates, believes that the hay situation is very much better than appears from the official reports, owing to the more favorable weather for the past two weeks. "June," he says, "makes the hay." It is a fashion among farmers to become discouraged over the hay crop if things look bad in May, but year after year it has proved to be the case that a cold, dry or backward May has still been followed by a good crop if June was warm and moist. It is a drought in June that really spoils the hay crop. Mr. Bates cites the season of four years ago, when no rain fell from April 15 to June 10, after which it rained frequently, and the crop was rescued from failure, to become one of the best crops ever harvested. He believes this year is one of the seasons when a backward spring has been followed by a very favorable June, and he believes there will be plenty of hay, even in some sections where complaints of backwardness and drought have prevailed.

If we are to have a good hay crop in the commercial hay sections the present price of hay seems rather high even in the season when all farm produce averages rather high. The market seems to be controlled just now by the impression that the yield will be a little short. By August the situation will begin to show itself definitely and heavy receipts then would tend to lower prices. It looks as if those who have old hay on hand will take the safe side of the situation if they sell out pretty thoroughly before the new crop comes in, assuming that the crop is to be a good one with all. The latest reports from correspondents certainly incline to this point of view, not only in New England, but in nearly all parts of the Northwest. In the North, it is true, the yield will be less than the big yield of last year, and some sections of the Middle West will be apparently a little short, but later reports suggest that much of the damage is being offset by the very vigorous, thrifty growth in June and the first part of July. The result of the late rains, of course, tends to prolong the hay season and make the harvest a little later than usual. What is needed now is a long spell of good harvesting weather which will enable the excellent crop to be put under cover in good condition. The quality is quite as important as quantity in affecting the price, and an over-supply of low grade badly cured hay will tend to an average low level of market prices.

The actual situation in the leading markets is favorable. There seems to be no great accumulation of hay on hand, most of the stock having been shipped East already from the leading producing sections. It looks as if the new crop would come upon a market ready and waiting to receive it. Good timothy hay readily brings \$18 in New York, and even the No. 2 brings \$15 to \$17.

### A Dairy and Poultry Trust.

One of the New York newspapers prints a somewhat sensational account of the American Farm Products Company, which, it is announced, will take control of all dairy products, chickens and eggs, and will bring about an increased and uniform price to the producer and diminish the price to the consumer, doing away with all middlemen and taking the supplies of butter, milk and eggs direct from the farmer to the consumer. Names of some rather prominent financial men are included in the scheme outline. Boston dealers in farm produce do not seem to place much credit in this announcement and do not seem much afraid of the threatened destruction of their business. They point out the difficulty of getting any such scheme into operation, and

express doubt that it could be done on the lines mentioned. The announced capital is \$20,000,000. It is declared that the concern has already taken over several large butter-refining plants, mostly in the central West. Quite likely the newspaper men have confused the scheme called the Society of Equity and the Process Butter Trust recently organized. A concern intending to handle legitimate dairy products would hardly begin by buying up all the manufacturers of imitation butter.

### Barrels Going Up.

It is reported that the price of barrels will go up, especially in sections where the apple crop is large, and the price of staves is to be advanced this month. A good many second-hand barrels may still be picked up at the bakeries and grocery stores at a range usually of 15 to 25 cents per barrel. These second-hand barrels are not nearly so plenty as they used to be, because a larger proportion of the four now comes in bagging, and the tendency is to scarcity and higher prices for barrels every fruit year.

### Rushing Forward the Early Potatoes.

The old potato season is practically over, only a few being reserved for a special class of trade which prefers them. The market ended in very fair shape, Maine potatoes bringing in New York about \$2.25 per barrel, but failed to make the seasonal rise which some hoped would characterize the end of the season. It is said that some Western shippers, in anticipation of this rise held their potatoes too long, and they became almost unavailable from the heat. The shipment of new potatoes works rather North every week, and those from New Jersey and Long Island are now entering the market.

Carter & Cory, the large potato handlers of Freetown, Me., state that the potato storage as a whole in northern Maine has not increased substantially per cent, although there are a few sections where the increase amounts to twenty-five per cent. The crop promised to be a good one, but it is about two weeks late.

Potato growers in Maryland and northern New Jersey seem to be rushing forward some very green and immature stock in order to take advantage of the fair prices now obtainable in the Northern cities. These half-grown potatoes are not very desirable as food, but bring \$2 per barrel, while common ones from farther South bring \$2.00 to \$3. It is feared with some reason among the growers that prices will go down quite rapidly on account of the big crops which they think will reach the market later in the season. It looks as if the early crop in the North would open the market at good prices, but there is a chance of rapid decline on account of the large acreage.

### Wool News.

Farmers in the vicinity of Platte City, Kan., have received 27 1/2 cents for some of their wools.

The annual spring sale of wool was held at Cloverdale, Cal., June 12. Prices went to 25 cents a pound under bidding, and some large crops sold at these figures. The wool crop is light in texture this year, but the fleeces are good. Last year wool sold as high as 29 cents, and last fall the figures reached 30 cents, some growers holding for an advance, while others were content to sell at the price mentioned. Growers from many miles around, extending into Mendocino County, were present, and the sale was a success.

The arrivals of wool at London up to June 24, for the July auctions, amounted to 187,500 bales, including sixty-six thousand forwarded direct to spinners. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia wool growers at their convention held in Wheeling, W. Va., June 15, resolved, "That the statistics of position of the condition of the world's markets, wool, well grown and free from burrs, worth from thirty to thirty-five cents per pound."

On June 21, a sale of 3000 sheep skins was held at Minding Lane. Prices were irregular, under slow competition. Half-washed crocked skins were advanced one-half pence; merino and crossbred declined five to 10 cents, and five per cent, respectively. The Saxons brought in 200 bales of wool from Liverpool June 23.

### A Warm Weather Egg Market.

The egg situation is the usual one in midsummer approaches. The height of the laying season is passed, and production and shipments gradually decrease. The quality of domestic chickens also grows poorer and poorer, and the relative position of strictly nearby eggs is accordingly improved, hence prices of nearby and New England eggs remains firm or advanced, while some grades of distant eggs show a weak or lower. The whole tendency is to be from new on to raise the average price as production gradually lessens.

Some country markets are completely higher, showing the tendency more pronounced than in Boston. Some of the choicest eggs are still going into the market, but there is not much arriving that is suitable either in quality or price for this season. The Western eggs are the poor and the nearby eggs too costly for storage. At New York the week shows no change in the general features of the market. The

arrivals are still moderate and the advice indicates moderate supplies in transit. The demand is not active and yet more strictly fine goods could be sold than can easily be found, and the market for such shows decided firmness, although without advance in price. There is still plenty of medium and lower grade stock offering, but there is no serious accumulation and the general situation of the market is regarded with some satisfaction. Ditties and checks continue rather quiet, but are held unchanged.

### Short Crops in England.

Reports reaching here from England tell of a setback in British farming this year, resulting from the drought of last winter. The early part of the spring was also comparatively dry, and the severe frost which followed did irreparable injury to crops. The hay crop will be short this year, and nearly three times as much hay is now being imported from foreign countries as entered at the same time last year. Unfavorable weather has done serious injury to British sheep, and the number of lambs is less this year than usual. Prices of wool are highly favorable, and it is not expected that sheep farming will suffer severely this year. The reports say that present indications are that Great Britain will require increased supplies from foreign countries to supplement her agricultural output this year.

### Early Apples Did Better than Late Kinds.

Early apples from the South bring from \$3 to \$4 at Chicago. The crop of the early varieties seems to be large. It is to all appearances relatively better in the North than is the crop of the standard fall and winter kinds. The May trees in the Central, Middle and New England States came just about at the right time to nip the late varieties before the fruit was set, but the early kinds seem to have been far enough along largely to escape injury.

At New York old apples are limited in demand and weak, with prices lower. New apples are in fair supply and selling promptly when showing attractive quality, but poor stock dragging. Pears in good demand and firm. Not many plums are arriving, and fancy lots have a possible value above quotations. The liberal offering of peaches met an active demand at full market prices. Cherries are in liberal supply and slightly lower, though demand fairly active. Raspberries are in liberal supply and lower, with very fair showing quality to reach outside quotations. Huckleberries arriving freely and tone weak. Gooseberries one cent lower. Muskmelons are in active demand and firm, though most of the California were overripe and sales averaged lower. Watermelons are in active demand and firm.

### Stuffers Will be Plenty.

A decided increase in the amount of spring chickens is the feature of receipts from Western points. The market has held up as well as could be expected under the arrival of this class of stock, but the tendency has been downward for some time. The supply is likely to increase from now on. Indications are that the spring chicken crop is a large one. The season was favorable for hatching and rearing chickens and all sections seem to have gone into the business a little more actively than last year.

Fowls are coming forward in about the same quantity as heretofore. As long as they look fairly well and the price of eggs keeps at a reasonably good level farmers will not hurry to sacrifice their old fowls. They are sending them to market in a gradual way, which gives the best results in maintaining the price and avoiding a glut. Live poultry is rather hard to handle at this time of year. If shipped at great distance it comes in poor condition, especially if crowded in the cage. It is severe treatment for the chicken and unprofitable for the shipper, as there is much shrinkage in weight. At this time of year there is no special demand for live poultry except from a very limited class of trade, and in general it will pay better at this season to ship the poultry nicely dressed and cooled.

The class of poultry called "frozes" is from large storage houses, and, being controlled mostly by the big packing houses, the market is kept well in hand, and quotations change but little from week to week. This year there is quite a surplus of frozen stock, and the price would no doubt decline were the stock in the hands of small dealers, but the big men prefer to carry it over another season, in hope of getting out of their holdings at a profit. The proposed have against carrying over cold storage provisions would therefore decidedly with this position.

### After the Poultry Butter Men.

Some of the manufacturers of concentrated and processed butter have been trying to find out their exact position under the new regulations, limiting the amount of moisture in butter to below sixteen per cent. They allege that much of the butter which they receive for making over is composed of old lard from all corners, the lardings of country cottages, etc., and that much of it already contains more than the legal amount of moisture. The Revenue Department, however, replied that the manufacturers are responsible for the product as it goes out from their factories, and that if

the material they use is not right, it must be made right before sending out on the market. They are the judges of the class of material they will accept, and can refuse that which they find unsuitable to be used in the article to be marketed. The Revenue Department declares that the law taxing adulterated butter, including the moisture limit, will be enforced. Anything which can be shown as adulterated will be liable to the tax of ten cents per pound.

### Native Vegetables Plenty.

The supplies of native vegetables continue to increase. The only time which has gone out is asparagus, good lots of which are rather scarce. The price has been good all through the season. Native cucumbers are becoming plenty, also cabbage, beans, peas, turnips, etc. The latter peas are now arriving, and these bring \$1.75 to \$2 per bushel. Rhubarb is still selling in a limited way at one-half cent per pound. Native lettuce is plenty and selling low. The market in field beans is very limited with some grades higher, the movement probably being in line with the advancing tendency of the grain markets.

At New York demand for new potatoes is active, but stock more or less out of condition, and much had to be shaded in price, according to condition; a few fancy Rose brought \$2.75, but general sales at \$2.25 to 2.50, and some stock, especially from Eastern Shore, is too small in size to exceed \$2; White Cobblers rarely exceed \$2.25 to 2.37, and \$2.35 is top for average best white Chillis, with red Chillis selling from \$2 down. Old potatoes are in light supply, but dragging heavily. Onions show wide range in quality and value; nearby stock is in quite liberal supply and meeting a fairly active demand. Cabbages are in liberal supply from Long Island, and Southern stock, which is generally poor, receives little attention. Cucumbers plenty and weak. Sweet corn is in liberal supply and low. Lettuce is in excessive supply. Mushrooms occasionally command a premium. Peppers lower. Western New York green peas in free supply, and selling at \$1.25 to 1.50, rarely higher and lower, with other peas ranging about as quoted. Tomatoes are weak under heavy offering, with prices lower and in buyers' favor.

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